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CALIFORNIA SARDINE MAXIMUM PRICES ROLLED BACK BY NEW OPA REGULATION

Specific Dollars and Cents Ceilings Supplant Former March, 1942, Base Control

On August 26 Price Administrator Leon Henderson rolled back maximum prices of California sardine canners who had abnormally high March, 1942, ceilings, in order to relieve a squeeze on wholesale distributors of their products.

This action, timed to meet the opening of the 1942 pilchard (or California sardine) catch, which just has started in the San Francisco-Monterey area, establishes specific "dollars and cents" price ceilings for the entire pilchard canning industry. This supplants previous price control on California sardines, which, under the General Maximum Price Regulation, was based on each individual canner's highest March 1942 prices.

Similar methods of industry price control were set by OPA on July 23 for the considerably smaller Maine sardine canning pack, resulting in that case in an average reduction of 11 per cent in canners' selling prices to distributors, as reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for July 25. The press release accompanying the order states that:

California's sardine catch is the second largest in volume of any fishery product, being exceeded only by salmon. In 1941 a total of 5,180,976 cases of California sardines (all styles and types) were packed in spite of the fact that more than 75 per cent of the gross catch is used for fish oil and fish meal rendering rather than for canning.

However, volume of the California sardine catch may be curtailed somewhat this year, because of transfer of a substantial number of vessels in the fishing fleet to government use.

In any event, civilian supplies of California sardines will be smaller because the War Production Board has allocated the entire 1942 pack—whatever its size—to government purchase. Because the Government may not take up its option in full, however, it is expected that about half of the pack may be turned back for civilian use.

The pilchard season, which is confined largely to California canneries and a few from Oregon, opens in August and operates a peak in the Southern California region in October. By March, little of the canners' output remains for distribution. Thus, GMPR establishing ceilings at March, 1942, levels, caught the sardine industry in an unrepresentative pricing month. As only odds and ends remained for sale, the range of prices was quite wide.

For example, on No. 1 talls, natural, standard grade—an important item—ceilings of individual canners varied from \$2.95 to \$4.80 per case. For this grade OPA set the ceiling at \$3.60 per case.

Continuation of individual ceilings with such wide price discrepancies might have created a grave situation in that fishermen probably would sell mainly to canneries with the highest ceilings, who could pay higher raw fish prices.

This might have forced some canneries to shut down or materially curtail operations.

The new ceiling prices on the processed fish also recognize that fishermen now have additional hazards due to the war. Hence, cost estimates have been constructed on the assumption of a considerably higher per ton price for raw fish, as a basis for estimating profit margins, compared with the 1940 average season price of \$10.50 per ton and the 1941 average of \$17.

It is expected that establishment of uniform ceilings, accompanying the roll back of prices for canners whose ceilings are above the new maximum prices, will repressure on distributors. Savings to distributors, based on the volume of output in 1941, it is estimated, would approximate \$100,000.

While the general level of canner prices on California sardines will be lower, canners will receive somewhat better prices on one class of cases which will be taken almost entirely by government purchasing agencies. These are the smaller eight-ounce and five-ounce container sizes, and represent a relatively minor portion of the total pack. Advances were allowed by OPA on these grades because, during March, their ceiling prices were relatively low. This occurred because of comparatively slight demand from the

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TOMATO PASTE IN 6Z CANS

Packing Permitted When Authorized as Alternative For Part of M-81 Quota

Provision has been made by the War Production Board that canners on request may be given permission to pack not to exceed 100 cans of 6Z tomato paste (or a number of larger cans which are smaller than No. 10 cans, but which require no more tinplate than the 100 6Z cans) for each six cans of No. 10 tomato paste which they pack each week during the 1942 season. Canners packing tomato paste under this authorization must forego their packing quotas for tomato paste under Order M-81 as amended June 27, 1942, or other packing quotas given them previously on appeals for relief.

A quota provided for in the manner above-mentioned may be substituted for the quota the canner already has, but it is not an additional quota.

Canners interested in packing tomato paste on the above basis should advise the Containers Branch, WPB, promptly to that effect, giving full particulars regarding their 1940 and 1941 packs of tomato paste in the various sizes of cans, also their packing quotas, if any, at the present time for tomato paste in smaller than No. 10 cans.

No change in packing quotas is permitted except where the canner applies for an adjustment and receives a letter from the Director General for Operations definitely authorizing a different pack.

CONCENTRATION OF PRODUCTION STUDY

WPB Names Committee of Four to Work On Problem and Prepare Program

The War Production Board has named the committee which will study the problem of concentration of production and which will have charge of the concentration program. Joseph L. Weiner, Deputy Director of the Office of Civilian Supply of the War Production Board, is chairman. Other members are Lou Holland, Deputy Chairman of WPB for Smaller War Plants; Amory Houghton, Director General for Operations; and Wendell Lund, Director of the Labor Production Division. Additional members may be named later.

In developing its plan, the committee will have the benefit of the study made of British experience by Dr. Arthur R. Burns and Henry A. Dinegar of the Office of Civilian Supply, who recently returned from a visit in England.

While it was recognized, before their making the journey, that many factors influencing both the necessity for concentration and its working in Britain differ materially from those in this country, nevertheless the visit is considered to have been well worthwhile. Highlights of the British system are:

What the British call the "nominative" system is now preferred to the system under which an industry worked out for itself its scheme for concentration.

Concentration was started in March, 1941, and many important industries were satisfactorily concentrated by industries themselves under Board of Trade directives, but it is now felt that the responsibilities of the job are too great for an industry itself to undertake. The job is one that emphatically needs an umpire, and industry is insisting that the Government take the responsibility of determining which firms are to cease production and also the methods of preserving trade-marks and goodwill, and providing for the physical care and maintenance of closed plants.

Complete standardization is frowned upon. The economies to be achieved by simplification are fully recognized but preference is for "utility" models or types, produced within the limits prescribed by the Government, but leaving room for the exercise of individual ingenuity and skill. Utility models, particularly of shoes and clothing, have been found essential to any effective price control.

There has been no concentration of retail outlets but the number of these has been reduced considerably due to other causes. A goodly number has been destroyed by German bombs; some have closed because of the shortage of goods and labor. No new stores can be opened without license from the Board of Trade, and few applications have been granted.

On the other hand, the larger stores in the principal cities have been compelled by the Minister of War Transport to pool their delivery services.

Cross hauling of food products has been eliminated to a great extent by zoning the country in respect to food distribution. For instance, fish cannot be freighted across the country from Hull to Plymouth, except the common varieties such as herring, a staple which has to be distributed from wherever the catch happens to be greatest.

Organized labor has been consulted at every stage in the development of all concentration programs and has been especially helpful in arranging the most effective transfer

of labor released by closed plants into either nucleus plants or into war industry.

WPB recently announced the general principles that it had approved for formulating a concentration program, and these were outlined in an article in the *INFORMATION LETTER* for August 1, which also furnished general information on British experience and the industries to which concentration had been applied in that country.

DRIED FRUITS EXEMPTED FROM GMPR

Order Applies to Sales of Peaches, Apples, Pears, Apricots, Raisins, to Government

Dried apples, apricots, raisins, peaches and pears, when sold to the armed forces or the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, are exempted by the Office of Price Administration from the General Maximum Price Regulation. The move was taken to enable sales to be made to the armed forces and FSCC with a minimum of delay in the production and packing of the five dried fruits named. The action is provided for in Amendment No. 7 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 4, effective August 24.

As reported in last week's *INFORMATION LETTER*, OPA currently is drafting a specific maximum price regulation setting prices on these five dried fruits. When issued, this regulation will apply to all subsequent deliveries of such dried fruits under existing contracts, as well as to all subsequent contracts.

The exemption will enable the armed forces and FSCC to purchase now at prices to be determined in the future by the forthcoming regulation. Following is text of the amendment:

A new subparagraph (21) is added to Section 1499.29 (A) to read as set forth below:

Section 1499.29. Exceptions for sales and deliveries to the United States or any agency thereof of certain commodities and in certain transactions and for certain other commodities, sales and deliveries.

(a) General Maximum Price Regulation shall not apply to sales or deliveries of the following commodities or in the following transactions:

* * *

(21) Sales or deliveries of dried apples, dried apricots, raisins, dried peaches, dried pears to the armed forces of the United States, and Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Dates Set for Dehydration Schools

The Department of Agriculture has determined the dates for the two dehydration schools it is sponsoring under the program for expansion of production of dried foods, reported in the *INFORMATION LETTERS* for July 25 and August 22. The school at Albany, Calif., will be in session September 21 to October 3, and that at Rochester, N. Y., October 19 to 31.

Organization and supervision of the schools is being directed by H. C. Diehl of the Western Regional Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.

Relief Granted Chili Con Carne Canners

The War Production Board has recently given relief to meat canners who applied for it from the provision in Order M-81 requiring that chili con carne contain not less than 75 per cent meat by uncooked weight. In Item 3 under Meats, Table II, of Order M-81, the requirements as to meat content has been changed to read "containing not less than 50 per cent meat by uncooked weight exclusive of added tallow." The complete text of Order M-81 was published as a supplement to the INFORMATION LETTER for June 27.

California Announces Wage, Hours Hearing

The Industrial Welfare Commission of California has announced a public hearing in the State Building, McAllister and Larkin Streets, San Francisco, on September 10 for the purpose of taking evidence on the minimum wage, maximum hours of work and standard conditions of labor to be fixed for the canning and preserving industries as well as on the recommendations and findings of the Canning and Preserving Industries Wage Board.

USDA Announces Minimum Prices It Will Pay For Dry Beans Under the 1942 Support Program

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on August 27 announced minimum prices at which the Agricultural Marketing Administration will buy 1942 crop dry edible beans to support the market for six important commercial classes. The price support program was announced in January before the planting season for this year's crop, and will become effective September 1.

Under the 1942 program AMA will buy on an offer and acceptance basis designated commercial classes of dry beans in quantities necessary to support the market at a level of \$5.10 per hundred pounds for U. S. No. 1 grade and \$4.95 per hundred pounds for U. S. No. 2 grade, in bags, carlots, f. o. b. cars at country shipping points. The six designated classes are: Great Northern, Pea, Medium White, Pink, Pinto, and Small White.

The support prices for the designated classes of dry beans are equivalent to about 85 per cent of the parity price to growers for all dry beans as of September 1, 1942.

First offers under the 1942 price support program for dry beans will be received on Tuesday, September 8, by the AMA, and thereafter on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each calendar month, through June 30, 1943.

The program provides for (1) purchases from growers, associations of growers, their authorized agents or dealers, (2) Federal inspection of all beans purchased, with cost to be borne by the vendors, and (3) storage, insofar as practicable, of dry beans bought by AMA, in local producing area warehouses and elevators until needed for shipment to other points.

When the 1942 program was announced in January, it was pointed out that "since the price support is designed to encourage increased production in 1942 of the six designated types of dry beans, the program is not to be interpreted as obligating the Department in any way to support prices for other types of dry edible beans."

AMA INVITES WIDE VARIETY OF OFFERS

Announcements During Week Specify Three Fruits, Eight Vegetables, One Canned Fish

During the week the Agricultural Marketing Administration announced its intention to accept offers of a wide variety of canned products including eight vegetables, three fruits, and one fish commodity.

Most of these were named in a single announcement which went out to the industry on August 27, calling for offers by September 2 with acceptance September 4. Following is detail of the items specified:

Green beans, No. 2's, Grade C, 17,352 cases; carrots, 2's, Grade C, 21,780 cases; spinach, 2's or 2½'s, Grade A, 4,318 cases; corn, white, whole grain, 2's, Grade C, 26,210 cases; beets, diced, or sliced, 2's, Grade C, 12,993 cases; peas, No. 3-, 4-, or 5-sieve, 2's, Grade C, 26,084 cases; lima beans, small or medium, 2's, Grade C, 26,084 cases; apple sauce, 2's, Grade C, 8,726 cases; and plums, whole, unpeeled, 2½'s, Grade C, 8,738 cases.

An AMA announcement on August 26 called for an unspecified amount of Grade C or better canned orange juice in 6-oz. cans, offers to be made by September 2 for acceptance by September 4. The announcement stated that by special arrangement the War Production Board had made the cans available for successful offerers. On the same date AMA asked for 30,000 cases, ¼-size keyless cans, and 2,400 cases, ¼-size key-opening cans, of Maine sardines in oil. Offers must be made by September 1 for acceptance on September 4.

On August 25, AMA issued an announcement calling for offers of canned tomato paste in No. 10 cans from canners certified by the Department of Agriculture as having agreed by contract with their growers to pay at least the minimum price applying in their respective locations for canning tomatoes. Offers may be submitted until November 1, 1942, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, for acceptance in whole or in part not later than the succeeding Friday. Deliveries of the canned tomato paste awarded may be made during any 30-day period elected by the offerer, provided such period does not extend beyond December 31, 1942.

AMA also announced the purchase of 22,396 cases of canned condensed soup on August 21, and the following purchases on August 26: 5,000 cases of canned mackerel, 216,617 cases of salmon, 71,620 cases of sardines, 2,335,000 pounds of assorted fruit jams, and 137,000 cases of evaporated milk.

Agricultural Price Hearings Are Continued

The hearing held by the Department of Agriculture at St. Louis to consider comparable prices for non-basic agricultural commodities extended through the week of August 24, and the record will be kept open until September 8 for the receipt of additional or supplementary briefs. The several commodities were taken up in the order listed in the INFORMATION LETTER for August 15, starting with citrus fruits, and when testimony on these was completed time also was given to products not specifically scheduled for hearing.

ESTIMATES OF CANNING CROP PROSPECTS Department of Agriculture Figures Are Based on Conditions Reported August 15

Bringing together the most recent information on the 1942 tonnage of four important truck crops in prospect for processing to show a comparison with the 1941 estimated production of these crops, the U. S. Department of Agriculture says:

This year's production of green peas is expected to exceed last year's tonnage by about 34 per cent; the 1942 tonnage of snap beans is now estimated at 37 per cent above the 1941 crop; and the 1942 prospective tonnage of sweet corn and tomatoes on August 15 exceeds last year's production by 18 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively.

Early in August this season's prospective crop of tomatoes for processing attracted considerable interest with a period of cloudy, rainy weather delaying the harvest of the crop and inflicting some losses, particularly in the Middle Atlantic States and some other areas north of the Ohio River. For the United States as a whole, the Department reduced its August 1 estimate about 2 per cent and on the basis of mid-August reports from the tomato processors, a total 1942 production of 3,289,000 tons is indicated for canning and the manufacture of tomato products. This is about 17 per cent more than the 1941 estimated production of 2,802,500 tons.

Sweet corn processors were well started with their 1942 pack by mid-August with prospects of getting the largest yield per acre on record. The August 15 indications point to a prospective production of 1,331,500 tons for this season compared with 1,125,000 tons in 1941 and an average of 678,300 tons for the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period.

Harvesting snap beans for canning and freezing continued through early August in the northern portion of the country and some growers in the southern States were planting acreage for picking later in the fall. The crop of snap beans in most of the northern States had favorable growing conditions up until August 15 and 180,700 tons were in prospect for 1942 or about 1 per cent more than was estimated two weeks earlier.

Details of the USDA report of August 15 covering tomatoes, snap beans, sweet corn, cabbage for kraut, cucumbers for pickles, lima beans, and beets, are as follows:

Tomatoes

Tomato production prospects declined about 2 per cent during the first two weeks of August, mostly on account of too much rainy weather in the Middle Atlantic States. On August 15, a total production of 3,289,000 tons of tomatoes for processing in 1942 was in prospect. This compares with 2,802,500 tons estimated for 1941 and an average of 1,631,800 tons for the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period.

August 15 indications point to a yield of 5.37 per acre for 1942. This compares with 6.08 tons obtained in 1941 and an average of 4.38 tons for the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period. During the first two weeks of August, yield prospects for New York, Illinois, the Ozarks, Colorado and Utah showed some improvement. Rains damaged the crop somewhat in the Middle Atlantic States and in some areas north of the Ohio River. The reduction in tonnage prospects up until August 15 more than offset the improvement elsewhere,

with the result of lower prospective yields for the United States on August 15 than were indicated on August 1.

State	Acreage		Production	
	Harvested 1941 Acres	Planted 1942 Acres	1941 Tons	Indicated 1942 Tons
New York	18,300	23,700	172,000	106,700
New Jersey	33,800	36,100	246,700	209,400
Pennsylvania	20,000	28,200	146,300	157,000
Ohio	28,800	33,300	216,000	226,400
Indiana	94,000	105,800	592,200	500,700
Illinois	10,200	10,200	49,000	44,000
Michigan	5,200	8,100	37,400	53,500
Iowa	4,700	5,800	10,200	31,900
Missouri	12,700	20,600	29,300	101,100
Delaware	10,300	11,800	48,400	51,900
Maryland	54,800	66,400	279,500	298,800
Virginia	22,900	32,000	91,600	104,300
Kentucky	4,000	10,200	12,000	30,600
Tennessee	5,800	11,400	7,500	30,800
Arkansas	12,400	20,900	29,800	104,600
Colorado	2,550	4,300	13,000	29,200
Utah	7,550	8,900	68,700	81,000
California	89,940	121,000	674,600	847,000
Other States*	21,670	37,660	67,500	128,300
All States	460,810	611,060	2,802,500	3,289,000

* "Other States" include: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Sweet Corn

On the basis of reports received by the Department from canners and freezers of sweet corn, containing information on the condition of the crop on August 15 and probable yield per acre, a total production of 1,331,500 tons is indicated for 1942. This compares with 1,125,000 tons for 1941 and an average of 678,300 tons for the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period.

On August 15 the indicated yield for 1942 was 2.67 tons per acre. This compares with 2.56 tons for 1941 and an average for the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period of 2.18 tons per acre. The yield now indicated is the highest yield on record for sweet corn for processing.

State	Acreage		Production	
	Harvested 1941 Acres	Planted 1942 Acres	1941 Tons	Indicated 1942 Tons
Maine	10,200	13,200	42,800	46,200
New Hampshire	550	510	2,300	1,800
Vermont	1,150	1,340	3,700	3,200
New York	24,700	27,300	61,800	62,800
Pennsylvania	13,300	15,400	30,600	40,000
Ohio	27,900	30,700	58,600	70,000
Indiana	61,600	64,100	98,000	141,000
Illinois	69,500	70,500	208,500	204,600
Michigan	2,600	3,800	2,900	4,600
Wisconsin	48,500	60,500	121,200	157,300
Minnesota	71,300	82,300	221,000	255,100
Iowa	44,400	50,400	97,700	136,100
Nebraska	3,700	4,300	6,300	9,500
Delaware	1,200	1,800	4,800	4,300
Maryland	37,900	43,200	91,000	108,000
Tennessee	3,100	3,400	8,700	10,200
Washington	5,000	8,800	20,700	30,800
Oregon	2,450	3,300	10,500	11,200
Other States*	10,630	13,200	33,300	34,400
All States	440,280	498,110	1,125,000	1,331,500

* "Other States" include: Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Wyoming.

Snap Beans

The 1942 production of snap beans for processing is indicated to be 180,700 tons, which is 37 per cent larger than the crop of 1941. This estimate is based on reports from snap bean processors received by the Department containing information on the condition of the crop on August 15 and probable yield per acre. In 1941, the estimated production was 132,020 tons and the average production for the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period was 84,200 tons.

The yield indicated on August 15 for 1942 is 1.74 tons per acre. In 1941, the yield obtained was 1.64 tons per acre and the average yield for the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period was 1.59 tons per acre. Only a few widely scattered States, including Maine, Michigan and South Carolina showed less favorable yield prospects on August 15 than two weeks earlier.

State	Average		Production	
	Harvested 1941 Acres	Planted 1942 Acres	1941 Tons	1942 Tons
Maine.....	1,680	2,400	4,400	6,000
New York.....	8,950	11,800	15,200	22,400
Pennsylvania.....	3,000	4,200	3,700	7,600
Indiana.....	1,800	1,800	900	2,200
Michigan.....	5,700	7,600	6,300	11,400
Wisconsin.....	9,200	11,500	14,700	18,400
Delaware.....	1,520	1,320	1,700	1,600
Maryland.....	13,000	13,900	13,600	20,800
South Carolina.....	650	900	600	1,200
Tennessee.....	2,500	3,000	2,000	4,500
Mississippi.....	1,680	1,970	1,300	2,600
Arkansas.....	3,500	5,000	4,200	5,000
Louisiana.....	3,000	4,000	2,100	4,400
Colorado.....	1,050	1,600	2,800	4,000
Utah.....	1,000	1,200	3,600	4,200
Washington.....	1,300	1,800	5,800	8,300
Oregon.....	3,800	4,600	22,000	23,500
California.....	640	600	2,620	2,400
Other States*.....	16,560	21,850	22,500	30,200
All States.....	80,590	104,130	132,020	180,700

* "Other States" include: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

Condition of Other Crops

Condition on August 15 of other crops reported by the Department was as follows: Cabbage for kraut, 89.5 per cent as compared with 79.6 per cent on August 15, 1941; cucumbers for pickles, 78.2 per cent compared with 77.5 per cent a year ago; pimientos, 73 per cent compared with 60 per cent (Georgia) and 88 per cent compared with 77 per cent (California); lima beans, 89.3 per cent compared with 83.9 per cent; and beets, 84.5 per cent compared with 80.7 per cent.

Record Production of Cranberries Is Indicated

The U. S. Crop Reporting Board estimates the 1942 cranberry crop at 756,400 barrels—larger than for any year since 1926, except 1937, when a record crop of 887,300 barrels was produced. This indicated production, based on prospects as of August 20, is 4 per cent larger than last season's (1941) output of 725,200 barrels, and 25 per cent above the 10-year (1930-39) average of 603,680 barrels. Indicated production is larger than last season in all commercial States except Massachusetts. Production in that State will be large (19 per cent above average), but 2 per cent smaller than the large 1941 crop.

SPECIAL SALMON PRICE ADJUSTMENT

OPA Permits Deming & Gould Co. to Revise Its Ceilings for Sales to Government

Because Deming and Gould Co. of South Bellingham, Washington, refrained from advancing its Alaska canned salmon prices during March, 1942, when there was a general upward price revision by all the concern's competitors, Price Administrator Leon Henderson on August 26 permitted the firm to adjust its prices for sales to government agencies in line with those prevailing for competitive sellers.

The revision brings Deming and Gould's ceilings for Alaska salmon, canned by Pacific American Fisheries, Inc., to \$7.30 per case, f. o. b. South Bellingham for cases of 48 one-pound talls; \$7.70 for pink salmon and \$14.40 per case of red salmon. Prior to the revision the firm's ceiling was 80 cents per case lower on chum salmon and \$1 per case lower on pink and red salmon than virtually every other canner.

The OPA press release states: The revision is timed with arrival in continental United States of the 1942 salmon pack from Alaska. Deming and Gould is anxious to supply government agencies. The latter also are anxious to secure the salmon on terms preserving an equality among sellers. Increased war risk insurance rates and other factors raise some doubt whether Deming and Gould could supply canned salmon at its March ceilings without actual out-of-pocket loss.

Relief was granted (under § 1499.18 (b) of the General Maximum Price Regulation) on the basis of substantial hardship, abnormally low prices in relation to those of competitive sellers, and absence of relationship to the retail price level. Ceiling prices granted are those at which the Government has entered into contracts for canned salmon and are 4 per cent lower than prices to the civilian trade.

The order makes no disposition of Deming and Gould's request for adjustment on sales to private trade since none of the supply will be available for this until expiration of the Government's option on the 1942 Alaska salmon pack.

Freight Rate Reduced on Scrap for Detinning

The Office of Defense Transportation has announced that some railroads have reduced freight rates on scrap to be used for detinning purposes to 22.5 per cent of the first-class inter-territorial rates from points in the West and Southwest to Pittsburgh. This rate is subject to a minimum carload weight of 30,000 pounds. Purpose of the reduction is to stimulate the flow of old tin cans to tin reclaiming plants, ODT explained.

Alternative Refined Sugar Ceiling Established

The Office of Price Administration on August 25 established a new alternative maximum price of 6½ cents a pound for refined sugar sold at retail in 10 North Atlantic Seaboard States. Retailers in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware may use the new 6½-cent price or the March ceiling under which they have been operating, whichever is higher.

RAW PRODUCTS RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Tennessee Reports on Tomato Planting Date Studies and Fruit Worm Control

The tomato is the principal canning crop grown in Tennessee and the results of station experiments in planting dates, and fruit worm control are of direct value in the improvement of this crop. The breeding work for the purpose of eventual development of resistance to defoliation diseases is likewise of unusual significance.

TOMATO FRUIT WORM

The tomato fruit worm is rather difficult to control with ordinary sprays. Tests with various baits indicate that good control can be obtained with a bait composed of corn meal or cottonseed meal and 10 per cent cryolite. This method is very simple and inexpensive and requires no machinery. A pinch or two is applied to the developing clusters of tomatoes. The worms are fond of this bait. They eat it and do not enter the tomato.

In 1940, baits reduced the infestation to 9 per cent, while the check plots with no treatments showed 47 per cent injured fruit. The baits have the additional advantage of being non-poisonous.

Tests with corn as a trap crop showed it to be of no value. Light traps also were of no value.

LEAF-SPOT RESISTANT TOMATOES

During the seasons of 1939 and 1940, 298 introductions of five tomato species were tested for leaf-defoliation resistance. Selections were made for *Alternaria* resistance in *Lycopersicon hirsutum*. Selections for *Septoria* resistance could not be made during either season, because the disease failed to appear in the experimental plots.

The four most promising selections of *L. hirsutum* have been crossed with commercial varieties. Leaves of the F₁ hybrid appear to be resistant to defoliation caused by *Alternaria*. The interspecific hybrids were backcrossed to commercial varieties and the progeny field-tested. Since many inherited characteristics of the wild parent are considered undesirable, it will require several years' work to obtain commercial quality and disease resistance.

TOMATO PLANTING DATES

Tests of optimum planting dates for tomatoes were continued. Results were similar to those of previous years—the early plantings produced the earliest fruits and, in general, gave the best yields.

Variety trials again indicate that Essary, the new tomato variety released by the station last year, is somewhat superior to other varieties normally grown in this area. Seed of this variety have been issued to interested seed companies.

Reference: Fifty-third Annual Report of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, 1940, Knoxville.

Pepper Weevil Successfully Controlled

The season of 1941 was an excellent one in which to analyze results of pepper weevil control obtained by growers in southern California. A cryolite-talc-cube dust mixture was used at the rate of 15 to 25 pounds per acre per application, applied with power and hand dusters.

The treated fields produced more than three times as many pods as the untreated fields.

It is estimated that a production of 15 pods per plant corresponds to approximately one ton per acre of dried Mexican chili peppers. The average increase as a result of the cryolite treatment was 10.2 pods per plant, or more than two-thirds ton per acre. At the present price of 15 cents per pound this gives a gross profit of \$200 just for this increase per acre. After deduction of the cost of treatment, \$15.28, and \$5 per ton for washing, as well as \$60 per ton for drying the increased tonnage, the net profit is \$141.39 per acre on this increase in yield directly due to putting on the insecticide applications to control the pepper weevil.

The profits from treatment of California chili peppers and paprika were even greater than in the case of the Mexican chili, because control measures were more successful on these varieties, production was slightly greater, and the price was five cents per pound higher than for the Mexican chili pepper.

Reference: "Commercial Control of the Pepper Weevil in California." Journal of Economic Entomology, June, 1942.

Canned Chicken, Turkey Price Restrictions Lifted

Sales of canned boned chicken and canned boned turkey to the Government or any of its agencies were exempted August 26 from price restrictions by the Office of Price Administration.

The action was taken in Amendment No. 6 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 4 to the General Maximum Price Regulation.

The two commodities have been in demand by the Lend-lease Administration for use as hospital rations for convalescent fighting men.

The March ceiling price for these commodities was based upon the cost of the 1941 crop of chickens and turkeys. Administrator Leon Henderson explained.

Because of cost increases since then, the Lend-lease Administration and the Army have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining these products. Many firms have been unable to bid on Army invitations because they cannot produce the commodities and sell them at the March ceilings except at a loss. The amendment should make sure that a sufficient quantity is made available to meet urgent war time needs, OPA officials added.

Fire Prevention Week Set for October 4-10

Fire Prevention Week this year is established, by presidential proclamation, as October 4 to 10, according to an announcement by the Office of Civilian Defense. In his proclamation the President has pointed out that every loss of life and critical materials or interference with production delays victory.

OCD is requesting employers, during Fire Prevention Week, to make inspections of possible fire hazards, to dispose of combustible rubbish, check on protective devices and systems, hold special fire drills, organize fire brigades, post cautions on bulletin boards and distribute them in house organs and other company publications. Material for such purposes is available in data sheets which may be obtained from OCD at Washington.

Meat Canning, Dried Fruit Committees Named

Industry advisory committees have been named by the War Production Board for the meat canning and dried fruit fields. Following are members of the Meat Canning Committee, meetings of which will be presided over by J. R. Vander Veer, Assistant Chief of the Meat Packing Section of the Food Branch:

W. R. Sinclair, Kingan & Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. E. Martin, Illinois Meat Co., Chicago, Ill.; Park Dougherty, Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Frederick Vogt, F. G. Vogt Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; T. A. Lambert, Gebhardt Chili Powder Co., San Antonio, Tex.; Russell Smith, Wilson and Company, Chicago, Ill.; Gus Roberts, Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; and John Clair, Republic Food Products Co., Chicago, Ill.

The following have been named to the Dried Fruit Industry Committee:

D. K. Grady, Rosenberg Brothers, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; C. W. Griffin, Jr., California Packing Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.; D. R. Hoak, West Coast Growers & Packers, Fresno, Calif.; T. O. Kluge, California Prune & Apricot Growers Assn., San Jose, Calif.; Bert Katz, Guggenheim & Company, San Francisco, Calif.; James Lively, C. L. Dick & Company, San Jose, Calif.; Wm. N. Keeler, Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Assn., Fresno, Calif.; C. C. Ross, Ross Packing Company, Selah, Wash.; and Edward Welkley, Welkley Brothers, E. Rochester, N. Y.

Long Succeeds Burns as Northwest Secretary

E. M. Burns, who has been an official of the Northwest Canners Association for the past 19 years, resigns from his post as secretary-treasurer, on September 1 to accept an executive position with a manufacturing firm in Portland, Ore. Mr. Burns became manager of the association in 1923 and held the position of secretary-treasurer continuously from 1926 on. Mr. Burns also has been vice president of the State Secretaries Association for several terms and has served as secretary of the Northwest Frozen Foods Association.

His successor as secretary-treasurer of the Northwest Canners Association is Clayton Long, of Yakima, Wash., formerly with the extension service of Oregon State College, and more recently with the Hood River Apple Growers.

Meat Inspection Service Is Extended

An amendment to BAI Order 211 regulating inspection of meat packing, meat canning, and similar establishments engaged in interstate commerce, extends the inspection service to establishments engaged in only intrastate commerce where a substantial quantity of meat or meat food products is prepared for purchase by Federal agencies. This extension of the service is on a permissive rather than a required basis and is extended only when formal request for it is made to the Secretary of Agriculture. It will be granted on the provision that the construction, equipment, facilities, and sanitation of the establishments are acceptable for conducting and maintaining emergency inspection.

WAR DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING CANNERS

Price Controls and Other Regulations Imposed on Products Used in Food Packing

During the week a number of governmental regulations were issued by various agencies, affecting products that are used in canning operations. Highlights of some of these are given briefly in the following paragraphs:

Rented typewriters that were manufactured since January 1, 1942, must be returned to their owners by September 15, in order to be available for government purchase, under terms of Amendment No. 4 to Rationing Order No. 4, effective August 29. The amendment also requires that typewriters manufactured since January 1, 1942, and now on loan, must be returned to the dealers. Certain light-model portables and obsolete standard machines are released by the amendment for unrestricted sale, and a three-month maximum rental limit is placed on standard machines manufactured prior to January 1, 1942, as well as on all used portables.

Sugar supplies for consumers in Tennessee and Kentucky were assured by the Office of Price Administration August 27 when it authorized eight Western beet processors and one West Coast cane refiner to distribute in those States, which ordinarily they do not serve. The authorization carries with it an assurance to the refiners that Defense Supplies Corporation will reimburse them for the excess freight costs entailed. This action was necessary, it was stated, because supplies of sugar in the hands of Gulf refiners who normally supply Tennessee and Kentucky are at present not adequate to meet this demand.

Vitamin A allowances for farm feeds were liberalized August 26 in a War Production Board revision of Limitation Order L-40. Before this newest amendment the order had placed a maximum of 1,000 on the number of Vitamin A units which could be incorporated into a pound of feed, except for turkey and poultry breeding feeds, which were allowed 2,000 pounds per unit. The amended order now permits an additional 1,000 units per pound in each category.

Foster Made Chief of OPA Compliance

Appointment of Maxwell E. Foster, of Topsfield, Mass., as chief of the compliance branch of the enforcement division of the Office of Price Administration was announced August 26.

Mr. Foster, who has been regional enforcement attorney at OPA's regional office in Boston since last February, will supervise development and execution of all compliance programs. He is a graduate of Yale College and Harvard Law School and was associated with the Boston law firm of Choate, Hall and Stewart from 1926 until February of this year.

Sheldon Succeeds Kirk at Containers Branch

Charles L. Sheldon has been named Acting Chief of the Containers Branch, it was announced August 27 by the War Production Board. Mr. Sheldon came to WPB several months ago as a consultant, and for the last four months has been Deputy Chief of the Branch. He is a purchasing agent for the Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass. Mr. Sheldon replaces Douglas Kirk, who resigned last week to return to the Quaker Oats Company.

CALIFORNIA SARDINE PRICES ROLLED BACK

(Continued from page 7185)

consuming public for these types. Since only a very small amount of these grades will be available for civilian use, the new ceiling levels allowed them can have no appreciable influence on the cost of living.

The new Maximum Price Regulation No. 209 (Sales by Canners of California Sardines), effective August 31, 1942, recognizes in principle the same position on prices to be paid by government agencies as was done in the case of Maine sardines. No itemized list of prices applying only for government sales is included in the new regulation, but discontinuance of established discounts and allowances—and the Government usually secures these—is prohibited as an evasion.

Some 95 per cent of the California sardine pack is covered by the named specific prices. The other five per cent consists of a great variety of items of a specialty character for which it would be a practical impossibility to compile an exhaustive list on all container sizes and types on styles of pack only occasionally used.

Adjustments have been made to preserve existing practices as to differentials and pricing patterns between various styles of pack. This includes pricing California sardines packed in tomato sauce and those in mustard sauce at the same figure. Natural pack sardines, however, will have ceilings at somewhat lower levels, fluctuating according to container size from 10 cents per case on No. 1 ovals to 35 cents per case on No. 1 talls.

Full text of the regulation is as follows:

Maximum Price Regulation 209**SALES BY CANNERS OF CALIFORNIA SARDINES**

In the judgment of the Price Administrator the prices of California sardines have risen to an extent and in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. The Price Administrator has ascertained and given due consideration to the prices of California sardines prevailing between October 1 and October 15, 1941, and has made adjustments for such relevant factors as he has determined and deemed to be of general applicability. So far as practicable, the Price Administrator has advised and consulted with representative members of the industry which will be affected by this regulation.

In the judgment of the Price Administrator, the maximum prices established by this regulation are and will be generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purposes of said Act. A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this regulation has been issued simultaneously herewith and has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

The maximum prices established herein are not below the average price of such commodities in the year 1941.

Therefore, under the authority vested in the Price Administrator by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, and in accordance with Procedural Regulation No. 1,¹ issued by the Office of Price Administration, Maximum Price Regulation No. 209 is hereby issued.

¹ AUTHORITY: §§ 1364.201 to 1364.212, inclusive issued under Pub. Law 421, 77th Cong.

§ 1364.201 Prohibition against dealing in California sardines at prices above the maximum.

On and after August 31, 1942, regardless of any contract, agreement or other obligation, no canner, or agent or

other person acting on behalf, or under the control of such canner shall sell or deliver any California sardines, and no person in the course of trade or business shall buy or receive from a canner any California sardines at prices higher than those set forth in Appendix A hereof, incorporated herein as § 1364.212; and no person shall agree, offer, solicit, or attempt to do any of the foregoing. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to sales or deliveries of California sardines to a purchaser if, prior to August 31, 1942, such California sardines have been received by a carrier, other than a carrier owned or controlled by the seller, for shipment to such purchaser.

§ 1364.202 Conditional agreement.

No canner of California sardines shall enter into an agreement permitting the adjustment of the prices to prices which may be higher than the maximum prices provided by § 1364.212, in the event that this Maximum Price Regulation No. 209 is amended or is determined by a court to be invalid or upon any other contingency: *Provided*, That if a petition for amendment has been duly filed, and such petition requires extensive consideration, the Administrator may grant an exception from the provisions of this section permitting the making of contracts adjustable upon the granting of the petition for amendment.

§ 1364.203 Sales for export.

The maximum price at which a person may export California sardines shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation² issued by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1364.204 Less than maximum prices.

Lower prices than those set forth in § 1364.212 may be charged, demanded, paid, or offered.

§ 1364.205 Evasion.

The price limitations set forth in this Maximum Price Regulation No. 209 shall not be evaded, whether by direct or indirect methods, in connection with an offer, solicitation, agreement, sale, delivery, purchase, or receipt of, or relating to California sardines, alone or in conjunction with any other commodity, or by way of any commission, service, transportation, or other charge, or discount, premium, or other privilege, or by tying-agreement or other trade understanding, or by changing the selection or style of processing or the canning, wrapping, or packaging of California sardines.

§ 1364.206 Records and reports.

(a) Every person subject to this regulation making a purchase or sale of California sardines in the course of trade or business, or otherwise dealing therein, after August 31, 1942, shall keep for inspection by the Office of Price Administration for a period of not less than two years, complete and accurate records of each such purchase or sale, showing the date thereof, the name and address of the buyer and of the seller, the price contracted for or received, the quantity and a description of the grade or brand, style of pack, and container size of California sardines.

(b) Such persons shall submit such reports to the Office of Price Administration and keep such other records in addition to or in place of the records required in paragraph (a) of this section as the Office of Price Administration may from time to time require.

§ 1364.207 Enforcement.

(a) Persons violating any provision of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 209 are subject to the criminal penal-

¹ 7 F. R. 971, 3663.

² 7 F. R. 5059.

ties, civil enforcement actions, and suits for treble damages provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

(b) Persons who have evidence of any violation of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 209 or any price schedule, regulation, or order issued by the Office of Price Administration or of any act or practices which constitute such a violation are urged to communicate with the nearest district, state, field or regional office of the Office of Price Administration or its principal office in Washington, D. C.

§ 1364.208 *Petitions for amendment.*

Persons seeking modification of any provision of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 209 or an adjustment or exception not provided for therein may file petitions for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Procedural Regulation No. 1, issued by the Office of Price Administration.

§ 1364.209 *Applicability of General Maximum Price Regulation.*

The provisions of this Maximum Price Regulation No. 209 supersede the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation with respect to sales and deliveries for which maximum prices are established by this regulation.

§ 1364.210 *Definitions.*

(a) When used in this Maximum Price Regulation No. 209 the term:

(1) "Person" includes an individual corporation, partnership, association, any other organized group of persons, legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States, any agency thereof, any other government, or any of its political subdivisions, and any agency of any of the foregoing.

(2) "Canner" means a person who preserves California sardines by processing and hermetically sealing in metal containers.

(3) "California sardine" means canned Pacific pilchards (*Sardina caerulea*) of the sizes customarily packed and marketed under the trade designations, sardines or pilchards, regardless of the location of the cannery.

(4) "Price per case" means, as to No. 1 ovals and No. 1 talls, the price for a lot of 48 cans packed for shipment in the usual domestic fiber container; as to 8 oz., the price for a lot of 96 cans packed for shipment in the usual domestic fiber container; and, as to 5 oz., the price for a lot of 100 cans packed for shipment in the usual domestic fiber container.

(5) "No. 1 oval" means No. 1 oval drawn cans (607x406x105).

(6) "No. 1 tall" means No. 1 citrus cans (300x407) or No. 1 food cans (300x409).

(7) "8 oz." means 8Z short cans (211x300).

(8) "5 oz." means 6Z cans (202x309).

(b) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in section 302 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 shall apply to other terms used herein.

§ 1364.211 *Effective date.*

This Maximum Price Regulation No. 209 (§§ 1364.201 to 1364.212, inclusive) shall become effective August 31, 1942.

§ 1364.212 *Appendix A: Maximum canners' prices for California sardines.*

(a) The prices set forth below are maximum prices per case for California sardines, f. o. b. locality of cannery. The maximum prices are gross prices and the seller shall

deduct therefrom his customary allowances, discounts, and differentials to purchasers of different classes.

Description		Maximum price per case
Container size and type	Style of pack	
No. 1 ovals standard pack	Tomato sauce, mustard	\$4.62
No. 1 ovals standard pack	Natural	4.52
No. 1 talls standard pack	Tomato sauce, mustard	3.95
No. 1 talls standard pack	Natural	3.60
8 oz. standard pack	Tomato sauce	5.25
8 oz. standard pack	Natural	5.00
5 oz. standard pack	Tomato sauce	4.65
5 oz. standard pack	Natural	4.40

(b) For container sizes or types and styles of pack not listed in paragraph (a), the price shall be a price determined by the Office of Price Administration to be in line with the prices listed in paragraph (a). Such determination shall be made upon written request, addressed to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., and accompanied by a sworn statement showing costs and usual differentials.

(c) To the maximum prices per case specified in paragraph (a) or determined pursuant to paragraph (b) there may be added, as compensation for special packaging costs for California sardines packed in wooden export cases the sum of twelve cents per case and for California sardines packed in waterproof solid fiber satisfying government specifications the sum of nine cents per case.

Issued this 26th day of August 1942.

LEON HENDERSON,
Administrator.

PAUL L. STANTON DIES SUDDENLY

Former Director of N. C. A. Was One of Pioneer Group of Citrus Cannerys

Paul L. Stanton, 52, former member of the Board of Directors of the National Cannery Association (1937 to 1939), and one of the country's pioneer citrus cannerys, died suddenly, August 26, in Tampa, Florida. At the time of his death Mr. Stanton was vice president and general manager of Florida Fruit Cannerys, Inc., Frostproof. He always had taken a leading part in the citrus activities of the State and had served as a member of the Cannerys' Advisory Committee to the Florida Citrus Commission, and, when it was first organized, had been secretary of the Florida Cannerys Association, and later a vice president of that organization.

Mr. Stanton attended Wabash College and began his business career with the J. T. Polk Cannery Company of Greenwood, Indiana, at an early age. Later he was associated for a short time in 1917 with Penick and Ford, at New Orleans, and still later was with the Sear-Nichols Cannery Company for a year. His pioneering venture in citrus cannery took place in 1922 at Haines City, Fla., with the Polk Company, and in 1926 began his connection with Florida Fruit Cannerys. Mr. Stanton was a member of the Old Guard Society of the cannery industry and of F. A. and M. Lodge of Greenwood.

Survivors are his father, A. L. Stanton, who was for a great many years superintendent of the J. T. Polk Cannery Co. in Greenwood; his mother; and his widow, Mrs. Francis Stanton.

WPB Order Tightens Up Control of Rubber

Beginning September 1, consumption of crude rubber, latex, reclaimed rubber, and scrap rubber in all civilian products will be permitted only on specific allocation by the Director General for Operations, it was announced August 25 by the War Production Board. This change from the previous system of rubber control, which permitted the consumption of rubber for many groups of products in accordance with average monthly consumption during a base period, is included in a revised Supplementary Order M-15-b, which consolidates the original M-15-b and 13 amendments issued since December, 1941.

Accompanying the order were lists of (1) products for which crude rubber, latex, reclaimed rubber and scrap rubber may be consumed to fill war orders, (2) products for which crude rubber may be consumed upon authorizations issued from time to time by the Director General for Operations, (3) products for which latex may be consumed upon such authorizations (compounds designed for sealing glass containers and cans made of tinplate, black-plate or terneplate were included in this list), (4) products for which reclaimed rubber and scrap rubber may be consumed upon the Director General's authorization, (5) exceptions from the groups of products thus far listed, (6) products for which crude rubber, latex, reclaimed rubber and scrap rubber may not be consumed to fill war orders, and (7) an index of products for which crude rubber, reclaimed rubber and scrap rubber may be consumed and of products for which the consumption of these materials is prohibited.

Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following figures on the Alaska salmon pack, as reported by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, show the pack by districts and species through August 8. On that date the pack had reached a total of 2,796,279 cases of all varieties, with two of the districts reporting final figures. The August 8, 1942, total reported, compared with 3,998,280 cases as of August 1, 1941, is about 1,200,000 cases less. The Government's heavy procurement requirement may account for 3,000,000 cases out of this year's final total.

DISTRICT	Coho Cases	Chum Cases	Pink Cases	King Cases	Red Cases	Total Cases
Bristol Bay*	2,627	16,497	8,725	3,169	430,174	467,192
Alaska Peninsula:						
North side.....						
South side.....	3,976	71,494	155,985	519	36,044	268,018
Chignik.....	251	10,461	19,484	366	54,692	85,254
Kodiak.....	3,548	64,802	231,132	321	67,351	367,154
Cook Inlet.....	56,713	38,982	49,797	28,501	97,397	271,390
Prince Wm. Sound.....	6,255	80,803	354,879	439	12,506	454,882
Copper River.....				5,254	46,538	51,792
Yakutat.....	10		302	80	10,377	10,859
Icy Strait.....	5,259	40,456	61,517	240	8,691	116,163
Western.....	19,153	120,590	83,009	71	12,975	236,488
Eastern.....	5,528	47,852	44,133	163	6,862	104,538
Wrangell.....	8,853	22,042	29,487	889	16,865	78,136
South Prince of Wales Island.....	19,055	7,584	13,460		6,950	47,055
Southern.....	10,569	49,473	152,295	286	24,776	237,399
Total.....	141,797	571,036	1,204,955	40,307	838,184	2,796,279

* Final.

Tomato Sauce Density Requirement Eased

Because of the difficulty of canners, at such short notice, in adapting their equipment for packing tomato sauce to a density of 10.7 dry tomato solids, or of getting additional equipment otherwise necessary for full production, the War Production Board has decided to permit canners who apply for such relief during the current season to pack tomato sauce to the following specifications: "Tomato sauce including but not limited to spaghetti sauce, only which contains not less than 8.7 per cent (specific gravity 1.037), by weight, dry tomato solids, and not less than 10.0 per cent (specific gravity 1.042), by weight, total dry solids, salt free."

Canners wishing to pack according to the above specifications should apply immediately to the Containers Branch, WPB, for permission to do so. Without definite authority from WPB no canner may depart in any measure from the restrictions imposed on canners of tomato sauce by Order M-81 as amended June 27, 1942.

Preference Ratings for 1943 Under Consideration

Plans are now being developed by the War Production Board to enable canners to obtain the necessary preference ratings for canning machinery, repairs, etc. for 1943. It cannot be predicted, at this time, just what procedure will be followed for obtaining next year's equipment.

The present order, P-115, under which canners have been operating for 1942, does not permit canners to buy for the 1943 pack, repairs, operating supplies, and new machinery and equipment. It is recognized by WPB, however, that canners will want to purchase, in the near future, repairs, etc., to put their machinery in order for next year.

Henderson Urges Intensified Tire Conservation

Price Administrator Leon Henderson on August 25 urged vehicle operators to intensify their tire conservation efforts as the only way to make sharply reduced tire and tube quotas for September serve even the essential needs provided for in the Tire Rationing Regulations. The quota for new truck tires for States and territories is 239,445 against 316,695 for August. The recapped tires and recapping services quota is 262,258 compared with 355,883 for August, and the inner tube allotment is 262,261 as against 347,696 in August.

Home Canning Shows Increase This Year

The Agricultural Marketing Administration reports in its August issue of "Marketing Activities" an increase in home canning this season. Based on answers to questionnaires sent out by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture an estimated total of 3,887,000,000 jars is expected. The survey indicates that farm families will can an average of 243 jars; rural families not farming, 184 jars average; and city families, 41 jars.